

October 1, 1974

S 17839

tunities for useful and rewarding employment.

S. 3981

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCURE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3981, to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court relating to prayer in public schools.

S. 3982

At the request of Mr. WEICKER, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) were added as cosponsors of S. 3982, a bill to restrict the authority for inspection of tax returns and the disclosure of information contained therein, and for other purposes.

S. 4006

At the request of Mr. STEVENSON, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4006, a bill to name the new Federal Office Building in Chicago for former Senator Paul H. Douglas.

S. 4019

At the request of Mr. WEICKER, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4019, a bill to establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Oversight.

S. 4059

At the request of Mr. WEICKER, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4059, a bill to require the net worth of public officials.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 416—SUBMISSION OF A RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(Ordered to lie over under the rule.)

Mr. TAFT (for himself, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. TOWER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. BROCK, and Mr. BROOKE) submitted the above entitled resolution.

(The remarks of Mr. TAFT on the submission of the resolution appear later in the RECORD.)

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF A RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION 392

At the request of Mr. TAFT, the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. RIBICOFF) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 392, concerning the safety and freedom of Valentyn Moroz, Ukrainian historian.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING

#### FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974—S. 3394

AMENDMENT NO. 1948

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HUGHES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him for the bill (S. 3394) to amend the Foreign

Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1949

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HART (for himself, Mr. McGovern, and Mr. HUGHES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (S. 3394), supra.

RESTRICTING FOOD AID

Mr. HART, Mr. President, when the Foreign Assistance Act amendments are considered by the Senate, an amendment will be offered which would reduce spending ceiling for the food for peace program (Public Law 480) in South Vietnam. Our amendment would reduce the food for peace title I expenditure ceiling in South Vietnam from \$160 million to \$71 million.

The goal of this amendment is to reduce the use of food for strategic diplomatic purposes and increase its use for humanitarian purposes. For several years, the poorest agricultural economies have received a declining share of U.S. food aid as priority has been given to Vietnam, Cambodia, Korea, Pakistan, and Egypt for security reasons.

In Vietnam for example the State Department has used food aid as a means of back door financing for Saigon's military operations. While Congress has now moved to forbid this use, South Vietnam is still scheduled to receive a greatly disproportionate share of the total food for peace shipments in fiscal year 1975. Total food for peace (Public Law 480) title I shipments for fiscal year 1975 are estimated at \$717 million. Of this amount, South Vietnam will receive up to \$160 million, or approximately 22 percent of all title I commodity sales. The Senate Appropriations Committee recognized this imbalance and proposed that no nation receive more than 10 percent of title I appropriated funds. The agricultural appropriations bill was subsequently vetoed by former President Nixon.

The worldwide shortage of food has already reached crisis proportions in Africa, the Indian subcontinent, and other Asian areas. Foreign demand for U.S. food aid is peaking at a time when domestic food production is declining. This year's corn and soybean harvest will fall substantially below 1973 levels. The United States cannot hope to satisfy its own needs and export enough food to meet even the most deserving requests from hungry nations. It is therefore imperative that American foreign and in food commodities be allocated on the basis of need to meet world nutritional deficits as efficiently and fairly as possible.

By reducing title I expenditures in South Vietnam to \$71 million, we will be limiting that nation's share of food for peace commodities to 10 percent. This change will permit greater food aid shipments to Honduras, Bangladesh, India, the Sahel section of Africa, and other areas where famine threatens millions in the next 12 months.

Public reaction to the political use of food aid has not been favorable.

An editorial in the Anniston, Ala., Star, reprinted in AID's press log said:

On the face of it, nothing could be more altruistic and well-intended than our Food

for Peace program. We give food to peoples who need it. Nothing is more useful in a world suffering from spreading shortages of foodstuffs.

In the first place, we only give away surplus. But that's not the way the program works. Foods that aren't needed by the American people. Hardly a national sacrifice, but fair enough.

Then we dispense the surplus foods not on the basis of where they are most needed, but on the basis of power—political considerations of foreign affairs. In other words, we use the food as ammunition.

There has been a continuing struggle between the Department of State, which favors giving food to our military allies, and the Department of Agriculture, which prefers to use the food to develop future commercial markets for American business.

Very little of our Food for Peace has gone to Africa, where tens of thousands have perished from famine. But during the last year nearly half of it went to Cambodia and South Viet Nam.

We stopped food assistance to the Chilean people when they elected Allende, and then resumed it when the military coup ousted the Allende government.

Congress should establish controls over the Food for Peace program. At a time when Secretary Kissinger has called for a World Food Conference, the United States should not use our surplus food solely as an adjunct to our military policies.

I ask unanimous consent to have this amendment printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1949

On page 32, lines 17 and 18, strike out "\$1,280,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,191,000,000".

On page 33, line 1, strike out "\$160,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$71,000,000".

On page 35, line 1, strike out "\$1,280,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,191,000,000".

AMENDMENT NO. 1951

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HUMPHREY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3394), supra.

#### DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED ASSISTANCE AND BILL OF RIGHTS ACT—S. 3378

AMENDMENT NO. 1950

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HARTKE, Mr. President, I introduce an amendment to S. 3378 which will provide for special projects to provide education to the homebound handicapped. I ask unanimous consent that the text of my amendment be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1950

(a) On page 301, strike lines 3 through 11, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 122. (a) For the purpose of making grants under this section for special projects and demonstrations (and research and evaluation connected therewith), there is authorized to be appropriated \$19,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, \$22,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, \$25,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977, \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1978, and \$32,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979." and

(b) On page 301, line 21, after "but not be limited to," insert "education of home-bound handicapped."

# **DUTY-FREE ENTRY OF TELESCOPE AT MAUNA KEA, HAWAII—H.R. 11796**

AMENDMENT NO. 1952

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.)

Mr. TUNNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 11796) to provide for the duty-free entry of a 3.80-meter telescope and associated articles for the use of the Canada-France-Hawaii telescope project at Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

# **NOTICE OF HEARINGS BY D.C. COM- MITTEE ON NOMINATION OF CARL H. MCINTYRE TO BE DIRECTOR OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, the Committee on the District of Columbia will hold a public hearing on the nomination of Mr. Carl H. McIntyre to be Director of Campaign Finance, District of Columbia, on Tuesday, October 8, at 9:30 a.m., in room 6226, Dirksen Senate Office Building. Persons wishing to present testimony at that hearing should contact Mr. Robert Harris, staff director, Committee on the District of Columbia, room 6222 Dirksen Senate Office Building, by noon on Friday, October 4, 1974.

# **NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINA- TIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the following nominations have been referred to and are now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

George Beall, of Maryland, to be U.S. attorney for the District of Maryland for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Charles W. Koval, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Johnny H. Towns, of Alabama, to be U.S. marshal for the Northern District of Alabama for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in these nominations to file with the Committee, in writing, on or before Tuesday, October 8, 1974, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

# **NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON RENEGOTIATION BOARD**

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, tomorrow morning at 2:30 p.m. in room 1318 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building the HUD, Space Science Appropriations Subcommittee, which I chair, will

resume hearings on the activities of the Renegotiation Board.

The witnesses will be Mr. William S. Whitehead, Chairman of the Board, other Board members and members of the staff of that agency.

The hearings will be a continuation of the testimony given to the subcommittee on July 25, 1974.

Among other matters of interest to the subcommittee are the majority and dissenting opinions in two cases involving the McDonnell Douglas Corp. decided by the Board, and conflicts in previous testimony received by the subcommittee.

## **ADDITIONAL STATEMENT**

### **ARKANSAS ECONOMIC GROWTH**

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I am happy to report that the incomes of the people of Arkansas are growing at a rate faster than all but a few States in our Nation. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, in its monthly survey of current business, total personal income in Arkansas in 1973 exceeded 1972 income by \$1.3 billion, an increase of 19.8 percent. This advance, which brought our State's total personal income to \$8.05 billion for 1973, was exceeded by only four other States—all of which were outside the 13 State south-east region.

Per capita income—total personal income divided by population—also increased at a dramatic rate. In 1973, per capita income in Arkansas jumped 18.1 percent to \$3,952, an increase that was exceeded by only 6 other States. As a result, Arkansas—which has for many years ranked near the bottom in this category—advanced from 49th over 4 other States to 45th in the Nation.

The major factor accounting for Arkansas' spectacular economic growth is the increase in farm incomes. The total value of Arkansas' agricultural commodities in 1973 was \$2.39 billion—an increase of 60 percent over 1972. Our 1973 crops were led by soybeans valued at \$651 million, broilers valued at \$416 million, and rice valued at \$394 million. These increases in the value of Arkansas farm products had the effect of practically doubling farm income in 1 year to a total of \$1.3 billion.

Incomes from manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade as well as banking, insurance, and other services also showed increases in excess of the approximate 6 percent advance in consumer prices across the Nation. Manufacturing total incomes increased approximately 15 percent, construction incomes increased approximately 11 percent, incomes in the wholesale and retail trade increased approximately 10 percent.

Mr. President, some States have taken an antigrowth position and have dissuaded the location of new industry and people within their borders. Although I understand their motivations, I wish to inform all investors, all nonpolluting industries, and all individuals who desire to obtain a fuller measure of life's rewards, that Arkansas is still the land of opportunity.

In fiscal year 1974 over \$865 million was invested in Arkansas industry creating more than 16,000 new jobs according to the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission.

Tonnage shipments on the Arkansas River exceeded projections by a million and one half tons in 1973. Already 4.3 million tons have been shipped by barge this year.

At the same time, Arkansas offers one clean water, pure air, and suitable climates according to a recent Department of the Interior study.

Although inflation has caused economic injury to all parts of our Nation, the State of Arkansas remains healthy and growing. The door of opportunity remains open to industries willing to help preserve her clean environment while providing jobs for her citizens. The American dream of progress and prosperity is not dead; it is alive and well in Arkansas.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that four tables from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## **GROWTH OF ARKANSAS' ECONOMY**

TABLE I.—GROWTH IN INCOME BY INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup>

(In millions of dollars)			
Industry	1971	1972	1973
Farm	\$566	\$674	\$1,313
Contract construction	236	288	322
Wholesale and retail trade	710	803	888

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1974.

TABLE II.—TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN ARKANSAS<sup>1</sup>

	1971	1972	1973	Percent change 1972-73	Percent of national average, 1973
A. Per capita personal income	\$3,060	\$3,345	\$3,952	18.1	78
B. Total personal income (millions)	5,970	6,717	8,050	19.8	

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce News, Sept. 11, 1974.

<sup>2</sup> Denotes the highest rate increase of all the States in the southeast region which includes Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

TABLE III.—PER CAPITA INCOME RANKING OF ARKANSAS AMONG THE STATES, 1973<sup>1</sup>

Rank	45
Amount	\$3,952
Percent of national average	78
Dollar difference from national average	—\$1,089

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce News, Sept. 11, 1974.

TABLE IV.—TOTAL AND FARM INCOME IN ARKANSAS<sup>1</sup>

Rank	5
Percent change, 1972-73 personal income:	
Total	19.8
Farm	94.7
Nonfarm	11.5
Farm as a percent of total income, 1972	10.0

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce News, Sept. 11, 1974.

<sup>2</sup> Arkansas ranks 5th behind North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Idaho in percentage change for total personal income, 1972-73.